THE
Boston-Gazette,
AND
COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 576.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1766.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

NOT long since I presented you with a warm and affectionate Address, in which I advised you, as the Governor had adjourned the General Court that the House of Representatives might consult their Constituents respecting a Submission to the Stamp Act, that you would instruct them by no Means to join in any Measures for countenancing and assisting in the Execution of the same. I took the Liberty to enrich my former Address with the Words and Sentiments of some late zealous Writers in Defence of the Liberties of Mankind; and I shall not scruple to use the same Freedom at this Time.

I DO now, my dear Friends, take upon me to offer you a Word of Advice with Respect to the Choice of Members to serve in the next General Assembly; and I intreat you to believe that I am actuated herein by Sentiments of the sincerest Love and Regard to you. The Time of Election approaches, and as I am so deeply penetrated with Concern for my Country, I cannot refrain from delivering my Thoughts on this Occasion. Your natural Love of Freedom has rendered abortive the late *visible* Attempt upon your Liberty. But while you keep a watchful Eye on *flagrant* Oppressions, you should not be inattentive to *subdolous* and *well dissembled* Encroachments. Though you have escaped the *roaring Lion*, that *threatened* immediate Destruction, you may receive a mortal Sting from the *wisely Serpent* that lies *concealed* beneath a Bed of Roses.—A due Care with Respect to the Choice of your Representatives will, with the Blessing of Heaven upon their Endeavours, preserve you from every Danger.

WHETHER my last Address had any good Effects I know not. However I can't but flatter myself that I contributed a little towards the spirited Instructions that were given to many of the Representatives thro' the Province. Other political Writers, to whom not only this, but all the Colonies are greatly obliged, by cool and well weighed Arguments, did much more towards informing your Judgments; what I offered was calculated to warm the Imagination, and excite your Activity. Your Representatives were instructed. The greater Part of them behaved well, and stood firm for your Liberties—The Snare laid for you was by this Means broken. The Governor, and a Number of others, whom in my next I shall mention by Name, had *very wisely* advised to a Submission to the Act, as the readiest Way to get rid of it. No sooner was it proposed than rejected with Detestation, even before your Instructions, by many zealous Friends to your civil Liberties. The Cry was—*Latet Anguis in Herba—There is a Snake in the Grass.* Nor were these Words of sacred Writ, *Touch not the unclean Thing*, ever quoted with more Propriety than on this Occasion.

I HAVE heard of *a certain Hibernian* that once said, *the best Way to get a Cork out of a Bottle was to push it in.* This was an innocent Blunder in the honest Man—I wish I could think so of the pernicious Advice abovementioned. No, my Friends, it did not proceed from Ignorance, that these Men advised to a Submission. They hoped by this Art to entrap you, and finally subject you to that unconstitutional and oppressive Act. You were aware of the Stratagem, and signified your Minds to your Representatives, and they counteracted the detestable Scheme. Owing it is, in a great Measure, to your Instructions, and to the Paper of Spirit thro' the Channel of which I now address you, that the Servility in Politicks, which lately prevailed, is now so greatly decreased. You have inculcated, and this Paper is Weekly inculcating the Principles of Civil Liberty. Such Doctrines have formerly been advanced here, as would have puzzled *Spain* or *Portugal* to rival. Persons there have been among us who wou'd have perswaded you to believe that the human Race were born with Yokes and Fetters, and that the original Equality of the Species was a mere Chimera. To such Lengths did they carry their detestable Tenets as implicitly to impeach the Principles upon which was founded the glorious, and never to be forgotten Revolution; the Source of infinite Blessings to Britain and her Dependencies.——Many Pieces have been written in this Paper with great Spirit of late——They have given high Offence to some among us—But what has rendered them peculiarly galling was their being founded on Truth.—What an unpardonable Crime to speak the Truth! In Revenge for the blasphemous Assertions of these Writers, some of the Subscribers for this Gazette, as I have been informed, have withdrawn their Subscriptions, and changed their Printer.—A most unanswerable Argument of the political Heresy of these Writers!—But tho' a few have dropp'd the Paper, Multitudes of new Subscribers daily appear. 'Tis to be hoped these Writers will hold on in the good Work they have engaged in. Courage my patriotic Friends!—You are, save by tyrannic Force, absolutely invincible. Nor let the Printers be discouraged by any Menaces of their Adversaries. This Paper will flourish in spite of the confederate Host of vapouring Tories.—Let them freely circulate their Jargon, both by Speech and Writing—You may print as freely and confute them. You and your Friends may think for yourselves, publish your Sentiments, and animadvert on the conduct of Men in Government, secure and unmolested. A Vindication of the natural Rights of Mankind, is no longer Treason!——

" O happy Men, born under lucky Stars,
" Where, what is honest, you may freely think;
" Speak what you think, and write what you do speak;
" Not bound to servile Soothings!"

Go on then boldly to assert our Rights, and, whenever there shall be Occasion, call aloud for Justice.—Declare that this People cannot, that they will not be enslaved.

BUT I must repress my Emotion, and come to my Point—You will, my dear Friends, excuse my honest Zeal, which has led me into this rhapsodical Digression.

THE Freedom and Independency of Elections is one of the chief Bulwarks of English Liberty. But without a voluntary and unbiassed Choice of your Representatives, you are governed by Laws enacted without your Consent. This is a Subject upon which so many have tried their Talents, that it is impossible to harrangue upon it without saying many Things trite; and perhaps for that Reason distasteful. I shall in the first Place endeavour to point out to you, what Sort of Men are to be avoided; and then characterize the Persons fit to be chosen to this important Trust.

ONE Sort of Men I would have you by all Means avoid, are such as would purchase your Votes by Treating. 'Tis the Opinion of M. Rapin, that there is no forming a true Judgment of the Sense of the People, by the Choice of their Representatives. This Assertion is too general:—But sure I am that Persons who are allured to sell their Voices for Rum and Brandy, are not left to their own voluntary and uncorrupted Determination. In this Way you become the supple Tools of Candidates, and are inebriated out of your Senses. This Practice, I speak it with Grief, has prevailed in some Towns. I hope, my dear Countrymen, never to hear of another Instance.——What! exchange an inestimable Jewel for a brutal Carouse, and sell your Voices for a drunken Frolick! Part with your Birthright for a Bottle of Wine!—Barter away your greatest Privilege for a Bowl of Punch! This, indeed would be astonishing Madness, and more than brutal Stupidity. It must proceed from Ignorance of the Dignity of your Natures, if you should not resent so outrageous an Insult on your Honor and Conscience as the Offer of a Treat from a Candidate. Be duly sensible of the Affront, if it should be offered you, and instead of accepting the Invitation, apply an handful of Dirt to the impudent Mouth that shall dare thus to call you Scoundrels. Do not, with Æsop's Cock, lavish a precious Pearl for a worthless Barleycorn. Be not in this Article ambitious of rivaling your Mother-Country; but cheerfully resign the ignominious Trophy, and glory in an Integrity immoveable and immaculate.

ANOTHER Sort of Men I would have you be cautious of, are such as may attempt to bribe you with Military Commissions. There is a refined Sort of Policy practised in a certain Province I could mention, of giving Commissions previous to Elections, to certain Court Sycophants, to be Field Officers, with full Power to nominate the Captains and Subalterns thro' the Bounds of the Regiment. This Bait has caught many a well meaning Man. Be not my Friends struck with the Glitter of Titles. A true Patriot is the most august Title in the World. The *Amor Patriæ* resides not in the Trappings of State, nor hath the least Connection with Badges of Honor. In these degenerate Days the Way to Promotion is not always open to personal Worth. There is a more direct Road to Advancement, which it were easy to point out, did I not decline offending my Betters. I shall finish what I have to say on this Head, by entreating you, my dear Friends, not to sacrifice the indisputable Rights of Mankind, resulting from their natural Equality, to accidental and precarious Advantages, which have no real Merit in them.

IT might seem a little strange should I caution you against chusing any who have been friendly to the Stamp Act. You will say, Where are the Men to be found?——I will tell you——All who were for complying with the Governor's precious Advice to submit to the Act in order to get rid of it—All who have censured free Speakers and free Writers against the Act—All who have been against boldly asserting our Rights—All who have given the real *Sons of Liberty* the Nickname of *Sons of Violence*; imputing to them such atrocious Crimes as could be perpetrated only by Banditti of Thieves & Robbers—All who have spoken slightingly of the Congress at New-York, and said it occasioned a needless Expence——[To the everlasting Honour of this Province, of our House of Representatives, and of the particular Members who proposed it, BE IT REMEMBERED THAT HERE THE MOTION ORIGINATED.]——To go on—All who have justified BRIGADIER RUGGLES's Conduct at the Congress, and in coming away before the Business was compleated—All who have been against opening our Courts of Justice—In fine, all who in this Time of Anxiety and Distress have been silent, affecting to be mighty Prudent, in order to keep in with both Parties. Silence at such a Time is highly criminal. I have read of one who, tho' dumb 'till then, seeing his Father in imminent Danger, immediately cried out, *Spare my Father.* Our Country, our dear Country, was never in such Danger as it has been in of late——If any of her Sons have been dumb all this Time, they deserve to be treated as *Bastards and not Sons.*

BUT I expect to hear some of you, my Countrymen, cry hold, hold, not so fast—are all these to be thought Friends to the Stamp Act? Yes, every Soul of them—But I'll explain myself—I mean to assert positively no more than this, that their Behaviour has tended to promote the Operation of the Act. Some of them 'tis to be hoped, have had a good Intention——Others, I doubt not, have had a wicked Design—And I make no Scruple to pronounce as to them all, that they are either Traitors to their Country, or so little acquainted with the British Constitution as to render them unfit to be trusted to represent you again. There is no material Difference as to the Event, whether you employ a Knave, or one who tho' he does not himself deserve that Character, yet has so little Judgment of his own, that he will be likely to be under the Conduct and Direction of such as do. With Respect to the Members of the last House, they have no doubt to a Man declared against the Act in Conversation with you—They dare not do otherwise——But inquire how they behaved in Court—Did they join in, countenance and encourage the spirited Measures that were taken by the glorious Majority?——Did they cordially assist in all the salutary Steps which the House took respecting the Congress? Did they vote for the Resolves the House passed, with a View that *a just Sense of Liberty, and the firm Sentiments of Loyalty might be transmitted to Posterity?*——Did they approve of and promote the Answer that was made to the Governor's long catechetical Speech at the Opening of the Session in September last? Or were they for saying their Catechism in such a Manner as that his Excellency might call them *good Children*, and give them a *Sugar Plumb*, as he has since done to more than one?——Did they vote for the Resolve with Respect to Opening the Courts of Justice? Or were they timid and pusillanimous, and afraid of *flying in the Face*, as they were pleased to term it, of an Act of Parliament? Did they behave like Men, like Freemen, like Senators, and remain in the House till the Vote was determined?——Or did they skulk and sneak away, afraid, on one Hand, of

(For the Remainder, turn to the last Page) offending

James Otis Esqr jun.

III. Vide page 216 m. see the Margin Index III see the Circular Letter & the Margin page 180. V see his reprimand page 341. m see page 254. = Page 323 § pa. 328 ooooooooo Vide 4th Act pa. 53

The following are Copies of the several Petitions agreed on and transmitted from the late General Congress at New-York to the King's most excellent Majesty, and to both Houses of Parliament, agreable to the Instructions given the Commissioners from the several Colonies.

To the KING's most excellent MAJESTY.

The Petition of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, *Rhode Island* and *Providence* Plantations, *New-Jersey*, *Pennsylvania*, the Government of the Counties of *New Castle*, *Kent* and *Sussex* upon *Delaware*, Province of *Maryland*, &c.

Most Humbly Sheweth,

THAT the Inhabitants of these Colonies unanimously devoted with the warmest Sentiments of Duty and Affection to your Majesty's sacred Person and Government, inviolably attached to the present happy Establishment of the Protestant Succession in your illustrious House, and deeply sensible of your Royal Attention to their Prosperity and Happiness, humbly beg Leave to approach the Throne by representing to your Majesty, that these Colonies were originally planted by Subjects of the British Crown, who animated with the Spirit of Liberty, encouraged by your Majesty's Royal Predecessors, and confiding in the public Faith for the Enjoyment of all the Rights and Liberties essential to Freedom, emigrated from their native Country to this Continent, and by their successful Perseverance in the Midst of innumerable Dangers and Difficulties, together with a Profusion of their Blood and Treasure, have happily added these vast and valuable Dominions, to the Empire of *Great Britain*.

That for the Enjoyment of these Rights and Liberties, several Governments were early formed in the said Colonies, with full Power of Legislation agreable to the Principles of the English Constitution.

That under those Governments these Liberties thus vested in their Ancestors and transmitted to their Posterity, have been exercised and enjoyed, and by the inestimable Blessings thereof, under the Favour of Almighty God, the inhospitable Deserts of *America* have been converted into flourishing Countries: Science, Humanity, and the Knowledge of divine Truths diffused through remote Regions of Ignorance, Infidelity and Barbarism, the Number of British Subjects wonderfully increased, and the Wealth and Power of *Great Britain* proportionably augmented.

That by Means of these Settlements, and the unparallelled Success of your Majesty's Arms, a Foundation is now laid for rendering the British Empire the most extensive and powerful of any recorded in History; our Connection with this Empire, we esteem our greatest Happiness and Security, and humbly conceive it may now be so established by your Royal Wisdom, as to endure to the latest Period of Time. This with most humble Submission to your Majesty, we apprehend will be most effectually accomplished, by fixing the Pillars thereof, on Liberty and Justice, and securing the inherent Rights and Liberties of your Subjects here, upon the Principles of the English Constitution. To this Constitution these two Principles are essential, the Right of your faithful Subjects freely to grant to your Majesty such Aids as are required for the Support of your Government over them, and other public Exigencies, and Trials by their Peers. By the one they are secured from unreasonable Impositions, and by the other, from arbitrary Decisions of the executive Power. The Continuation of these Liberties, to the Inhabitants of *America*, we ardently implore, as absolutely necessary, to unite the several Parts of your widely extended Dominions in that Harmony, so essential to the Preservation and Happiness of the whole. Protected in these Liberties, the Emoluments *Great Britain* receives from us, however great at present, are inconsiderable compared with those she has the fairest Prospect of acquiring. By this Protection, she will forever secure to herself the Advantage of conveying to all Europe the Merchandizes which *America* furnishes, and of supplying thro' the same Channel whatever is wanted from thence. Here opens a boundless Source of Wealth, and Naval Strength; yet these immense Advantages, by the Abridgement of those invaluable Rights and Liberties, by which our Growth has been nourished, are in Danger of being forever lost, and our subordinate Legislatures in Effect rendered useless, by the late Acts of Parliament, imposing Duties and Taxes on these Colonies, and extending the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Admiralty here, beyond its ancient Limits; Statutes by which your Majesty's Commons in *Britain* undertake absolutely to dispose of the Property of their Fellow Subjects in *America*, without their Consent, and for the Enforcing whereof, they are subjected to the Determination of a single Judge, in a Court unrestrained by the wise Rules of the Common Law, the Birthright of Englishmen, and the Safeguard of their Persons and Properties.

The invaluable Rights of taxing Ourselves, and of Trial by our Peers, of which we implore your Majesty's Protection, are not, we most humbly conceive, unconstitutional, but confirmed, by the great Charter of English Liberty. On the first of these Rights, the Honourable the House of Commons found their Practice of originating Money Bills, a Right enjoyed by the Kingdom of *Ireland* by the Clergy of *England*, until relinquished by themselves; a Right in fine, which all other your Majesty's English Subjects both within and without the Realm, have hitherto enjoyed.

With Hearts thereby impressed with the most indelible Characters of Gratitude to your Majesty, and to the Memory of the Kings of your illustrious House, whose Reigns have been signally distinguished by their auspicious Influence on the Prosperity of the British Dominions, and convinced by the most affecting Proofs of your Majesty's Paternal Love to all your People, however distant, and your increasing and benevolent Desires to promote their Happiness, We most humbly beseech your Majesty, that you will be graciously pleased to take into your Royal Consideration, the Distresses of your faithful Subjects, on this Continent, and to lay the same before your Majesty's Parliament, and to afford them such Relief as in your Royal Wisdom, their unhappy Circumstances shall be judged to require.

And your Petitioners as in Duty bound, will pray, &c.

Signed,

James Otis, *Oliver Partridge* } Commissioners from the House of Representatives of his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

Henry Ward, *Metcalf Bowler* } Commissioners from the Colony of Rhode Island.

Hendrick Fisher, *Joseph Borden* } Commissioners from New Jersey.

John Morton, *George Bryan* } Commissioners from Pennsylvania.

Cæsar Rodney, *Thomas McKean* } Commissioners from the Lower Counties on Delaware.

William Murdock, *Edward Filgman*, *Thomas Ringgold* } Commissioners from Maryland.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Great Britain, *in Parliament assembled.*

The Memorial of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the *Massachusetts Bay*, *Rhode-Island*, and *Providence* Plantations, *New-Jersey*, *Pennsylvania*, the Government of the Counties of *New Castle*, *Kent*, and *Sussex* upon *Delaware*, Province of *Maryland*, &c.

most humbly Sheweth

That his Majesties liege Subjects on his American Colonies, tho' they acknowledge a due Subordination to that august Body, the British Parliament, are intitled, in the humble Opinion of your Memorialists, to all the inherent Rights and Liberties of the Natives of *Great-Britain*, and have ever since the Settlement of the said Colonies exercised those Rights and Liberties, as far as their local Circumstances would permit.

That your Memorialists humbly conceive one of the most essential Rights of these Colonists, which they have ever till lately, uninterruptedly enjoyed, to be, Tryal by Jury.

That your Memorialists also humbly conceive another of these essential Rights, to be the Exemption from all Taxes but such as are imposed on the People, by the several Legislatures in these Colonies, which Right, also they have, till of late freely enjoyed—— But your Memorialists humbly beg Leave to represent to your Lordships, that the Act for granting certain Stamp Duties, in the *British* Colonies in *America*, &c. fills his Majesty's American Subjects with the deepest Concern, as it tends to deprive them of the two fundamental, and invaluable Rights and Liberties above-mentioned, and that several other late Acts of Parliament, which extend the Jurisdiction and Powers of Courts of Admiralty, in the Plantations, beyond their Limits in *Great-Britain*, thereby make an unnecessary and unhappy Distinction as to the Modes of Trial between us and our Fellow-Subjects there, by whom we never have been excelled in Duty and Loyalty to our Sovereign.

That from the natural Connection between *Great-Britain*, and *America*, the perpetual Continuance of which your Memorialists most ardently desire, they conceive that nothing can conduce more to the Interest of both, than the Colonists free Enjoyment of their Rights and Liberties, and an affectionate Intercourse between *Great Britain* and them—But your Memorialists (not waving their Claim to these Rights, of which, with the most becoming Veneration, and Deference to the Wisdom and Justice of your Lordships, they apprehend they cannot reasonably be deprived) humbly represent that from the peculiar Circumstances of these Colonies, the Duties imposed by the aforesaid Act, and several other late Acts of Parliament, are extremely grievous and burthensome, and the Payment of the said Duties, will very soon, for want of Specie, become absolutely impracticable, and that the Restrictions on Trade by the said Acts, will not only greatly distress the Colonies, but must be extremely detrimental to the Trade and true Interest of *Great Britain*.

Your Memorialists therefore impressed with a just Sense of the unfortunate Circumstances of the Colonies, the impending destructive Consequences which must necessarily ensue from the Execution of these Acts, and animated with the warmest Sentiments of filial Affection for their Mother Country, most earnestly and humbly entreat that your Lordships will be pleased to hear their Council, in Support of this Memorial, and take the Premisses into your most serious Consideration; and that your Lordships will also be thereupon pleased to pursue such Measures for restoring the just Rights and Liberties of the Colonies, and preserving them for ever inviolate, for redressing their present, and preventing future Grievances, thereby promoting the united Interest of *Great Britain* and *America*, as to your Lordships, in your great Wisdom shall seem most conducive and effectual to that important End.

And your Memorialists will pray, &c.

[*Signed as the other*]

To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of Great-Britain, *in Parliament assembled.*

The Petition of His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Colonies of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, *Rhode-Island* and *Providence* Plantations, *New Jersey*, *Pennsylvania*, the Government of the Counties of *New Castle*, *Kent* and *Sussex* upon *Delaware*, *Maryland*, &c.

Most Humbly Sheweth,

THAT the several late Acts of Parliament, imposing divers Duties and Taxes, on the Colonies, and laying the Trade and Commerce thereof, under very burthensome Restrictions, but above all, the Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, &c. in *America*, have filled them with the deepest Concern and Surprize, and they humbly conceive the Execution of those Acts will be attended with Consequences very injurious to the commercial Interest of *Great-Britain* and her Colonies, and must terminate in the eventual Ruin of the latter.—Your Petitioners therefore most ardently implore the Attention of the honorable House, to the united and dutiful Representation of their Circumstances, and to their earnest Supplications for Relief from those Regulations which have already involved this Continent in Anxiety, Confusion and Distress.

We most sincerely recognize our Allegiance to the Crown, and acknowledge all due Subordination to the Parliament of Great Britain, and shall always retain the most grateful Sense of their Assistance and Protection. It is from, and under the English Constitution, we derive all our civil and religious Rights and Liberties; we glory in being Subjects of the best of Kings, and in having been born under the most perfect Form of Government: But it is with most ineffable and humiliating Sorrow, that we find ourselves of late deprived of the Right of granting our own Property for his Majesty's Service, to which our Lives and Fortunes are entirely devoted, and to which, on his Royal Requisitions, we have ever been ready to contribute, to the utmost of our Abilities. We have also the Misfortune to find, that all the Penalties and Forfeitures mentioned in the Stamp Act, and in divers late Acts of Trade, extending to the Plantations, are at the Election of the Informer, recoverable in any Court of Admiralty in *America*. This, as the newly erected Court of Admiralty has a general Jurisdiction over all *British America*, renders his Majesty's Subjects, in these Colonies, liable to be carried at an immense Expence, from one End of the Continent to the other. It gives us also great Pain, to see a manifest Distinction made therein, between the Subjects of our Mother Country, and those in the Colonies, in that the like Penalties and Forfeitures recoverable there, only in his Majesty's Courts of Record, are made cognizable here, by a Court of Admiralty; by this Means, we seem to be in Effect, unhappily deprived of two Privileges essential to Freedom, and which all Englishmen have ever considered as their best Birthrights, that of being free from all Taxes, but such as they have consented to in Person, or by their Representatives, and of Tryal by their Peers.

Your Petitioners further shew, that the remote Situation, and other local Circumstances of the Colonies, render it impracticable that they should be represented, but in their respective subordinate Legislatures, and they humbly conceive that the Parliament, adhering strictly to the Principles of the Constitution, have never hitherto taxed any, but those who were actually therein represented. For this Reason, we humbly apprehend, they never have taxed *Ireland*, or any other of the Subjects without the Realm: But were it ever so clear that the Colonies might in Law be reasonably deemed to be represented in the Hon. House of Commons; yet we conceive, that very good Reasons from Inconvenience from the Principles of true Policy, and from the Spirit of the British Constitution may be adduced to show, that it would be for the real Interest of *Great Britain*, as well as her Colonies, that the late Regulations should be rescinded, and the several Acts of Parliament imposing Duties and Taxes on the Colonies, and extending the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Admiralty here, beyond their ancient Limits, should be repealed.

* Vide the Circular Letter & Margin page 180. || See Magna Charta page 790 Vol. 2

***** Vide the Stamp Act page 53.

We shall not attempt a minute Detail of all the Reasons which the Wisdom of the Honourable House may suggest on this Occasion, but would humbly submit the following Particulars to their Consideration.

That Money is already become very scarce in these Colonies and is still decreasing by the necessary Exportation of Specie, from the Continent for the Discharge of our Debts to the British Merchants.

That an immensely heavy Debt is yet due from the Colonies, for British Manufactures, and that they are still heavily burthened with Taxes, to discharge the Arrearages due for Aids granted by them in the late War. That the Balance of Trade will ever be much against the Colonies and in Favour of *Great Britain*, whilst we consume her Manufactures, the Demand for which, must ever increase, in Proportion to the Number of Inhabitants settled here, with the Means of purchasing them. We therefore humbly conceive it to be the Interest of *Great Britain* to increase rather than to diminish these Means, as the Profits of all the Trade of the Colonies ultimately center there, to Pay for her Manufactures, as we are not allowed to purchase elsewhere; and by the Consumption of which, at the advanced Prices the British Taxes oblige the Makers and Venders to set on them, we eventually contribute very largely to the Revenue of the Crown.

That from the Nature of American Business, the Multiplicity of Suits and Papers used in Matters of small Value, in a Country where Freeholds are so minutely divided, and Property so frequently transferred, a Stamp Duty must ever be very burthensome and unequal. That it is extremely improbable that the Honourable House of Commons should at all Times be thoroughly acquainted with our Condition, and all Facts requisite to a just and equal Taxation of the Colonies.

It is also humbly submitted, whether there be not a material Distinction, in Reason and sound Policy, at least, between the necessary Exercise of Parliamentary Jurisdiction in general Acts for the Amendment of the Common Law, and the Regulation of Trade and Commerce through the whole Empire, and the Exercise of that Jurisdiction by imposing Taxes on the Colonies.

That the several subordinate Provincial Legislatures have been moulded into Forms, as nearly resembling that of the Mother Country, as by his Majesty's Royal Predecessors was thought convenient; and these Legislatures seem to have been wisely and graciously established, that the Subjects in the Colonies might under the due Administration thereof enjoy the happy Fruits of the British Government, which in their present Circumstances they cannot be so fully and clearly availed of any other Way.

Under these Forms of Government, We and our Ancestors have been born or settled, and have had our Lives, Liberties and Properties protected. The People here, as every where else, retain a great Fondness for their old Customs and Usages, and we trust that his Majesty's Service, and the Interest of the Nation, so far from being obstructed, have been vastly promoted by the Provincial Legislatures.

That we esteem our Connections with, and Dependance on *Great Britain*, as one of our greatest Blessings, and apprehend the latter will appear to be sufficiently secure, when it is considered, that the Inhabitants in the Colonies have the most unbounded Affection for his Majesty's Person, Family and Government, as well as for the Mother Country, and that their general Subordination to the Parliament is universally acknowledged.

We therefore most humbly intreat, that the Honourable House would be pleased to hear our Council, in support of this Petition, and take our distressed and deplorable Case into their serious Consideration; and that the Acts and Clauses of Acts so grievously restraining our Trade and Commerce, imposing Duties and Taxes on our Property, and extending the Jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty beyond its antient Limits, may be Repealed, or that the Honourable House would otherwise relieve your Petitioners as in your great Wisdom and Goodness shall seem meet.

And your Petitioners, as in Duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

[*Signed as the others*]

N. B. The Commissions from Connecticut; Eliphalet Dyer, David Rowland and William Samuel Johnson, Esqrs. From New-York, Robert R. Livingston, John Cruger, Philip Livingston, William Bayard and Leonard Lispenard, Esqrs. From South-Carolina, Thomas Lynch, Christopher Gadsden and John Rutledge, Esqrs; were not empowered to sign at the Congress, and therefore reported to their respective Assemblies, who have since each nearly by a unanimous Vote approved of the Proceedings and seasonably transmitted their Petitions in the same Words, under the Hands of their several Speakers. Some of the other Provinces, particularly New Hampshire, have done the same. Robert Ogden, Esq; from New Jersey, and the Honourable Timothy Ruggles, Esq; from Massachusetts, for Reasons best known to themselves, if they had any, refused to sign, and abruptly left the Congress before the Business was compleated. John Dickinson Esq; was necessarily called Home a few Days before the Congress finished, but there was no Doubt in the Minds of any but he was a sincere Friend to his Country. His Province have the highest Opinion of him, as all who know him must. To avoid all Disputes about Precedency, and to promote Harmony, it was agreed in Voting and in the Proceedings, to begin at one End of the Continent and go through, only as Massachusetts first proposed the Measure, the Compliment was paid them by the Gentlemen of the other Colonies, of placing them first; but it was merely a Compliment, and it is to be hoped that on all future Occasions as on this, the Colonies will consider themselves as on the same Footing, without the least Claim of Pre-eminence one over the other.

(*The Resolves we inserted the 24th of* March *last*)

JOHN GRIFFITH

Opposite *William Vassall's* Esq;

OPENS School this Day to teach Misses Spelling, Writing, and Arithmetic from 11 to 12 in the Morning and 5 to 6 in the Evening. —— Those who intend to send their Sons are desired to be speedy as his Number is almost compleat. Boston, April 14. 1766

Notice is hereby given to the Proprietors and Owners of the Township of *Thomlinson*, in the Province of *New York*, that are delinquent in paying their Taxes that has been granted and laid on each Right in said Township, that so much of their Lands as is sufficient to pay their Taxes, with the Charges thereof, will be sold at a public Vendue, at the House of the Widow *Elisabeth Gilbert*, Innholder in *Littleton*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and Province of the *Massachusetts Bay*, in N. E. which Sale is to begin on Wednesday the 14th Day of *May* next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, and to continue from Day to Day, by Adjournment, 'till all is sold, unless prevented by Payment to me *Robert Whitcomb*, Collector for *Thomlinson*. per Order of the Proprietors,

Oliver Corey,
Littleton, March 21, *Eleazer Lawrence* } Committee
A. D. 1766. *Peter Read*,

Just imported from *London* and *Bristol*, and to be sold

By William Bowes,

At his Shop on Dock-Square, *Boston*, near the Market, by Wholesale or Retail, cheap for Cash;

Brass Kettles, Skillets, Skimmers, ladles, warming pans, tea kettles, London pewter dishes, plates, basons, porringers, tea pots, spoons, bed pans, &c. all sizes London nails tax and brads, powder, shot, sheet lead, window glass, sickles, English and German steel, frying pans, dripping pans, wool and cotton cards, leather bellows, brass and iron candlesticks, brass furniture for desks, &c. brass cocks, brass scales, money scales and weights, brass and iron wire, steel snuffers, polish'd steel shovel tongs and andirons, iron chafing dishes, brass ink pots, brass chaise nails, snaffle and curb bitts, stirup irons, curry combs, &c. Carpenters hammers, chizzels, plane irons, iron squares, box rules, gimblets, augres, handsaws, cross cut saws, pitt saws, &c. Tap borers, bung borers, flat irons, box irons, marking irons, curling and pinching tongs, coffee mills, smiths vices and anvils, all sorts locks, screws, hinges and latches, files and rasps, London sewing and knitting needles, sail and bolt rope needles, pins, horn and ivory combs, sleeve buttons, coat & breast buttons, shoe and knee buckles, snuff boxes, pen and jack knives, case knives and forks, thimbles, scissors, razors, taylors shears, sheep shears, neat Mahogany tea chests, pistols, white headed swords and hangers with belts, horse and chaise whips, London glue, all sorts hooks and lines, sewing twine, saine twine, buntings, half hour and hour glasses, &c. Neat assortment Looking glasses, sieve bottoms, cork screws, best long velvet corks, long and short pipes, rotten stone, borax, rammers, all sorts brushes, shoemakers ware, English sole leather, &c. with all other sorts of London, Sheffield and Birmingham cutlary, ironmongery, founders braziers and pewterers ware.

N. B. Grindstones, Allum, Brimstone, Copperas; Dorchester and Burton Ale, and fine old London Porter, by the Cask or Dozen.

IMported from *Liverpool*, in the Brig *Lloyd*, *William Main*, Master, now laying at Long-Wharff, —A Cargo of best Smith's Coals, and very fine Table Salt, an assortment of Delph and Stone Ware in Hogsheads and Crates, and will be Sold cheap for Cash; inquire at *Benjamin* and *Edward Davis's* Store, the South Side of the Town Dock, who have also to sell, English Duck from No. 1 to No 9 Russia Duck, British Oznabrig, new and twice laid Cordage, very fine Liverpool Bottled Ale, in Hampers of 3 Doz. the Bottles full Quarts; very best Velvet Corks, Brandy by the Pipe or small Quantity. Also a Variety of European Goods, cheap for Cash or short Credit.

N. B. A Quantity of white Oak Plank and Boards, and white Oak Pipe and Barrel Staves is immediately wanted (by said *Davis's*), for which a good Price will be given, provided the Quality be extraordinary.

[See the SUPPLEMENT.]

* Author of the Farmers Letters. † vide the act page 53. ‡ See the Circular Letter Margin page 180 — page 366

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *John Wood* late of *Boston*, Mariner, deceased, are desired to pay their respective Debts to *Rebecca Tileston*, of said *Boston*, Widow, Administratrix to said Estate. And those that have any Demands against said Estate are desired to bring in their Accompts to said Administratrix.

To be LETT, a convenient Store, situate in Kingstreet, lately improved by Mr. *Philip Dumaresque*. For further Particulars, inquire of *Jarvis* and *Parker*.

To be lett for a Term of Years,

DEER-Island, with a Dwelling House and Barn thereon, belonging to the Town of *Boston*. Any Person or Persons disposed to take a Lease of the same, are desired to send in their Proposals sealed to the Selectmen of *Boston*, at their Meeting at Faneuil Hall on Wednesday the 16th Inst. on which Day the said Proposals will be opened, and the Preference given to the Offer which shall appear to be most for the Benefit of the Town; Security being expected for the Performances of said Lease.

A FINE FARM to be Sold by Public Auction on Thursday the First of *May* next in *Princetown*, about 45 Miles from *Boston*, well situated on a Main Road, and suitable for a Trader, and a noble Farm for Husbandry—containing 400 Acres of Land, admirably well watered—a large Quantity of fine Interval for Mowing—exceeding good Pasturage—and Ploughing sufficient, and a large young Orchard, with a large Bed of Marle—with a commodious House, Barn, and other Out Houses.——Also a good Corn Mill and Saw Mill, on a fine Stream, well situated for Custom, and built on a Rock, with a good Dwelling House to accommodate the Mills. The Sale will be at said House. Any Person inclined to purchase the whole or any Part of the Premises, may view them any Time before the Sale. For further Particulars, inquire of the Printers, or of Doctor *Zechariah Harvey* living on said Farm.

N. B. A fine Stock of Cattle on the Farm, and all the Husbandry Tools may be Sold at the same Time.

Gilbert Deblois just embarking for *London*, desires all Persons indebted to him either on Book, Bond or Note, to make speedy Payment to Mr. *Edward Payne*, Merchant, in Kingstreet, who is impower'd to receive the same.

BEST Velvet CORKS, to be Sold by *SCOTT* & *GILL*, at their Shop at the Head of the Town Dock.—*ALSO*, Pot Ash Kettles, of different Sizes, to be sold reasonably; and Cash given for good Pot-Ash.

TO BE LETT,

A handsome Brick Tenement at the Northerly Part of *Boston*, butting on Beer Lane and Back Street, being the Corner House where Mrs. *Mary Stanney* lately dwelt; with a good Yard, Pump and other Accommodations: Inquire of the Printers.

To be Sold or Lett, and enter'd upon immediately, a House very pleasantly situated at New-Boston, with a large Coach House, a large Garden, and has every other Convenience necessary. Inquire at *Benjamin* and *Edward Davis's* Store, the South Side of the Town Dock. Any Person inclining to purchase said House, the Pay will be made very to easy them, and to be sold a good Pennyworth.

ALL Persons that are indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *Ephraim Turner*, late of *Boston*, deceas'd, are desir'd to bring in their Accounts to *Dorothy Turner*, Administratrix on said Estate, in Order for a Settlement.

N. B. Was Lent some Time ago, a blue Roquelo, of said Deceas'd: Whoever has it in Possession, is desir'd to return it.

To be Sold by *Robert Gould*, at his Store in Back Street, near the Mill-Bridge—Choice new *South Carolina* RICE, just imported, (by Wholesale or Retail) Also Bohea Tea, Kippen's Snuff, and an Assortment of European Goods, cheap for Cash or short Credit.

James McElroy,

On *Doble's* Wharf, near the Old North Meeting House,

HEreby informs the Public, That he will engage to make and mend Anvils, as good and as well as any imported—Also Goldsmiths and Braziers Tools of all Sorts, (which he will warrant) at a reasonable Rate.

offending the Governor; and, on the other, of displeasing their Constituents, and losing their Seats? Did they bear their Testimony against the villainous behaviour of a certain Member of the Congress? and give their Suffrages for the Punishment, moderate and light as it was, which the House saw fit to inflict upon him? Or did they declare it as their Opinion that his Conduct was justifiable, and even preferable to that of the other Two worthy Gentlemen of the Committee from this Province; and that the House treated him in a cruel, unchristian and inhuman Manner? In a Word, Did they behave in this Time of peculiar Difficulty, this trying Time, as might reasonably be expected from honest, upright Men, and sincere Friends to their Country? Or was their Behaviour so vague and unsteady, and their Speeches so loose, declamatory and indeterminate, as to make it difficult to know on which Side to reckon them; but yet so as to leave Room to suspect they appoved of the late oppressive Measures? "These are serious and alarming Questions, which "deserve a cool and dispassionate Consideration."—— Let them, my dear Countrymen, have their due Weight with you—Don't by any Means trust to what your Representatives may tell you, without inquiring of others—You may come at the Truth by asking——Be not content with the Testimony of one or two; ask several as you have Opportunity, who are able to inform you—What signifies their talking against the Stamp Act in your Hearing? Actions, we say, speak louder than Words——How did they act? That is the necessary Point to be determined.

Having told you what Sort of Men are to be avoided, I will, in a few Words, point out to you the Men that I can most heartily recommend to your Choice. Such as really deserve the Character of *true Patriots*, have every Qualification necessary for Representatives of the People.—Perhaps I include more in the Idea than you imagine; I will therefore be particular——Choose then such as you have Reason to think prefer the Happiness of the whole, to their own private Advantage——Such, the ruling Object of whose Ambition, is the public Welfare—Such whose Zeal is steady and undaunted—Such, whom Views of obtaining Posts of Honor or Profit cannot warp from their Duty—Such whom Flattery cannot seduce, nor Frowns dismay from supporting the public Interest, when it is in their Power—Such, as in this *Day of doubtful Expectation*, have stood firm and unshaken in Defence of your Liberties; and would not be bribed, or bought, or coaxed, or wheedled, or threatened out of a Sense of Duty to God, and their Country. It will have a Tendency, my dear Friends, such is the Imperfection of human Nature, to abate the Zeal even of the true Patriot, if he is treated with Neglect, and observes the most unworthy of his Fellow Creatures obtain the Favour of the People; while himself is despised or forgotten——It also encourages the selfish, time serving Creature, while he enjoys the Regard due only to the most refulgent Virtues: Whereas a Contempt proportionate to his Demerit, might shame him out of his bad Conduct, and work his Reformation.——To proceed,—Choose such as mourn for the Vices of the Times, and are ready to exert their Abilities to promote the Cause of Virtue and Religion.——Choose such as aim to cultivate Friendship and social Harmony in the Towns and Parishes where they reside, and in the Churches of which they are Members.——I have said above, that the Zeal of the true Patriot may be diminished; but the Doctrine of Perseverance is as true in Politicks as in Religion; and therefore I add,—choose such as you are persuaded are possessed of so ardent a Love for the Public, that it cannot be extinguished either by the Inconsibility or Ingratitude of the People; but will go on with continued Benevolence, in every public spirited Attempt. It is of the utmost Importance, my dear Friends, that such Men should be elected; for those who are not actuated, in some Measure, by a patriot Disposition, may and ought to be deemed Enemies to their Country.—Some of you may perhaps think it sufficient, if you choose such as are honest enough to do no Harm—But Men may deserve this Character, and yet not fulfil their Obligations to the Community of which they are Members.—Such as do not exemplify their Loyalty to the King, and their Love to the People, as far as their Abilities and several Spheres of Action extend, should by no Means have Seats in the General Court.—Should the House of Representatives in particular, be made up of such indolent, and lukewarm Persons, you will by and by fall a Prey to those devouring Vultures, from which you have but just escaped, thro' the merciful Interposition of Providence.

I know not how to close this Address to you, my dear Countrymen, better than by exhorting you all to cultivate in your own Bosoms this Godlike Virtue of public Spirit, so peculiarly necessary in the present Day. You are, my Friends, still blessed, (and you always will be, if it should not be your own Fault.) with civil Liberty, and the inestimable Privilege of unprecarious Property. Without these all other Advantages resulting from Husbandry, Commerce and Navigation, would lose their Taste and Relish.—Your Security, your Prosperity, your Duration, by a natural and necessary Connection, will be in Proportion to the Strength and Management of your Patriotism and public Spirit. But what is more than all, the Consideration of your Obligations to the Beneficent Governour of the Universe, as the Donor of these Blessings, ought to influence you to a right Improvement of them.

April 10th, 1766. *B. W.*

☞ *It is the earnest Desire of the Writer of the foregoing Address, that the* True Friends of Liberty, *throughout the Province, many of whom, no Doubt, will become possessed of it, would use their Endeavours to make the People in their several Towns as much acquainted with its Contents as possible.*

Just Imported and Sold by

Samuel Fletcher,

At his Shop just below the Draw-Bridge:

BEST *Bohea* and *Hyson* TEA, Salt-petre, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mace and Cloves, New Raisins, best French Indigo, Powder and Stone blue, Poland Starch per Cask or less, Florence Oil in half Chests, Young's, Pallings and best Durham Mustard per Box or less, Kippin's best Snuff, Boxes of 15 and 18 inch London TD Pipes, Copperas, White Soap, Hogsheads Stone Lime, Wines in qr. Casks, Setts of painted Sugar Chests, very neat Baskets for China, Linnen, Knives for Fruit, japan'd Bread Baskets and japan'd Salvers of all Sizes, japan'd Cans and Tobacco Boxes, and Snuff Boxes, Brass and French Plate Candlesticks, neat Tea Kettles and Lamps, japan'd Coffee Pots, very neat Brass Arms, fashionable Chinea, Ivory and Buck Knives & Forks, Penknives and Cuttoes, Pinchbec Buckles, Seals, metal Buttons, best Steel Scissers, and Corkscrews, Tweezer Cases, Sleeve Buttons, Mens best Letter Cases, neat Mahogony square and round Trays, Tea Chests, Floor Brushes, Temple Spectacles, Combs, Thimbles, and Folding sticks. Best blue and white enameld China Cups and Saucers, China Plates and Dishes of all sizes, China Punch Bowls, Blue and white and burnt China of all sizes, China Butter Boats and Plates, China Salts, China Teapots, China Fish Dishes, and a fine assortment of round Dishes, large and small oval Dishes, Sallad and Pudding Dishes, Coffee Cups and Setts of China Tea Ware, plain and flower'd Decanters, Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Crewets, Jelly Glasses, Glass Salvers, Smelling Bottles, Cans, Cyder Glasses, and all sorts of Glass, China and Stone Ware, to compleat an assortment, Crates of Apothecary's Phials.

All sold cheap for Cash.

Where Ladies may find as compleat an Assortment as at any Store in Town.

A BOOK LOST.

Whoever may have borrowed—*Military Devotion*, published by the Rev. *William Agar*, red Morocco bound, dedicated to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, with the Expedition at the End; are desired to return the said Book to Mr. *Mein*, Bookseller, in King-Street, *Boston*.

ALL Persons any Way indebted to the Estate of *Zabdiel Boylston*, Esq; deceased, are again desir'd to pay their respective Debts before *July* next, to *John Boylston*, Administrator on said Estate, which may prevent any Expence they may incur from the Neglect thereof.

To be sold by said *John Boylston*, Several Lots of Land in Essex and Pond-Street, very convenient for Tradesmen, and four Brick Tenements near the Rev. Mr. *Cooper*'s Meeting House: Also Hemp and Tortuga Salt, all very reasonably.

CASH, and a good Price given, for

POT-ASH,

By *William Dennie*,

At his Store, lower End of King-Street, Boston.

Where is to be Sold,

English Goods, choice Indigo, Bohea Tea, Spices, Pepper, Pimento, Hemp, Cordage, Russia, Ravens and English Duck, Ticklingburg and Ozenabrigs, Window Glass, Lead, Shot, Nails, long and short Pipes, Kippen's Snuff, Starch, Philadelphia Flour and Iron, &c. &c.

Ran-away the 11th Instant, from me the Subscriber, an Indian Man, named *Daniel Thomas*, about 18 Years of Age—Had on when he went away, a Leather round Hat, brown Jacket, Woolen Shirt, Pair Deerskin Breeches, good Pair nail'd Shoes, and has a Cut upon his Knee Pan. Whoever shall take up said Indian, and bring him to the Subscriber, shall have One Dollar Reward, by me,

DANIEL MORSE.

All Masters of Vessels and others are hereby caution'd against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Servant. *N. B.* Said Run-away stole and carried off a Gun with him. *Natick, March* 31, 1766.

THE Publick are hereby informed, That the necessary Preparations are made for Drawing *Faneuil Hall* LOTTERY, No. Five, a few Tickets remain unsold, which such as would not be disappointed must apply for immediately, as the Managers propose to draw in a Month.

April 7. 1766.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Dwelling-House, three Story high, two Rooms on a Floor, a good Pump, Yard and Garden, situated in a pleasant Part of the Town; inquire of Edes and Gill.

JANE SAVELL acquaints her Customers, that she has got some choice good BACON, and pickled Mangoes, Cucumbers, and Ketchup by the Bottle, to dispose of, opposite *Bromfield*'s Lane in Marlborough-Street.

TO BE LETT,

A Large convenient Brick Store with a Shed, Yard Room, and Well of Water, situate in Brattle-Street, opposite Mr. *Cooper*'s Meeting-House, lately improv'd by Messrs *Green* & *Walker*, enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE LETT,

A Convenient Dwelling-House, with two Rooms and a Kitchen on a Floor, with a good Well of Water that will wash, and pav'd Yard, together with a Stable, and other Conveniencies, next to *Samuel Winthrop*'s, Esq; New-Boston; inquire of Edes & Gill for further Particulars.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very good and large Brick House, consisting of two Tenements almost new, with very good Accommodations, situate in Williams's Court, inquire of *Green* & *Boylston*, or *John Rowe*. *Boston, April* 7, 1766.

TO BE SOLD,

(By Order of the General Court)

THE Real Estate of *John Joy*, late of *Sherburn*, deceas'd, consisting of a Farm lying in *Sherburn*, containing 160 Acres of good Land, with a good House and two Barns thereon—Also a Piece of Land lying in *Kingston*, at *Great Hill*, so called, containing 21 Acres——Any Person inclined to Purchase, are desired to apply to Captain *John Joy*, of *Boston*, who is impowered to sell the same. *April* 7, 1766.

Any Person that wants to hire half a Tanyard, and Part or the whole of a Dwelling House, and some Land, conveniently and pleasantly situated in *Newton*, 8 Miles from *Boston*, or to enter into Partnership with the Owner of said Premises, may hear the Particulars by inquiring of Lieut. *Michael Jackson*, in *Newton* aforesaid.

N. B. Any Person that does not understand the Tanner's Business, may enter into Partnership, on a reasonable Consideration

TO BE SOLD,

ABout 600 Acres of very good Land, at No. 5. Inquire of *Samuel Minot*, Goldsmith, near the Draw-Bridge, *Boston*.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

New Haven, March 27, 1766.

RUN-away, from Doris Van Wyck of Oyster Bay, on Long Island, a Negro Man, named Dick, but now calls himself John Dickerson; He is of a middle Stature, has a wildish whitish Look with his Eyes, especially when frightned, a likely Fellow, about forty Years of Age. He talks as if he has a Cold, and had on when he went away grey yarn Stockings, Pumps, large Silver Buckles, blue Broad Cloth Breeches, a blackish thickset Jacket, a whitish Broad Cloth Coat, and a grey Homspun great Coat, a Cap and a large Beaver Hat, cock'd. About a Fortnight ago he went over Milford Ferry, with a false dirty Pass all written by one Hand, with the Names of 6 or 7 Long Island Justices of the Peace, at the Bottom. He enquired the Road to Boston and 'tis supposed he is gone that Way, to see an Acquaintance. Whoever secures the said Negro so that his Master may have him again, shall have Five Dollars Reward, and all reasonable Charges. And 'tis desired he may be delivered to Michael Peck, of Milford, living at the Ferry, who will pay the Reward and Charges, for the said

DORIS VAN WYCK.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1766.

I see the Circular Letter of the margin page 180. & Vide the Act pa. 53

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1766.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to inſert the following, and you'll oblige many of your Readers.

WHEN I came to read the Supplement to your Paper of Monday April 7, 1766, the firſt Thing which preſented itſelf, was a long Introduction to a *dirty* Piece which was to follow; the Length of which I ſuppoſe was deſigned to make up for the Deficiency of the Senſe and Goodneſs of the intended Performance: This I judge from the very little Appearance there is of either of theſe, and the great deal of low Stuff which it conſiſts of.—I am myſelf no Churchman, but ſtrictly ſpeaking a Congregationaliſt—yet I hope full of Charity to that Church which all but the Ignorant and Prejudiced muſt acknowledge to be built upon the Foundations of the Apoſtles, notwithſtanding there may be ſome Things in it which are not approved of by the moſt judicious and charitable.—Tho' I am far from thinking our own Conſtitution to be perfect, accordingly with this charitable Diſpoſition, I could not but be filled with Abhorrence at the Performance; becauſe the Deſign of it was evidently to fill the common People with unreaſonable Prejudices againſt the Church of England; and ſo to prevent Harmony ſubſiſting among the Church People and the Diſſenters, which if maintained and cultivated, would prove us all better Chriſtians; not that I think that was all the End which the Compoſer had to anſwer, for if I am not miſtaken about him, as I am ſatisfied I am not, he alſo deſigned hereby to promote his own Grandure, which he has an inſatiable Thirſt after, tho' more remarkable for the *roundneſs* of his Head, than the Length of it, and therefore has no ſolid Ground to build his Hopes of *riſing ſtill higher* upon, eſpecially as he takes the indirect Method of Fury againſt the Church of England, and in Favour of the Diſſenters, which all cool, ſenſible religious Men deſpiſe and abhor. But no Matter, this is a popular Method to prejudice the Unthinking, and therefore he uſes it. As to the Colonel he mentions as the chief Object of his Ill-nature, his Character is too well eſtabliſhed in the Town where he lives, and elſewhere, for to be hurt by ſuch baſe Inſinuations; and nothing was wanting to keep him in the Poſſeſſion of the greateſt Honours the Town could ſhew him, but having as much Caſh as his Competitor, with the Faculty of improving it in the moſt genteel manner among the loweſt Claſs to obtain their Intereſt and Votes: And if the Author of that Piece had ſuffered himſelf to think upon the peculiar Obligations which the whole Family were laid under by this Gentleman, both in their Father's Life time, and at his Deceaſe, he could not have thus foolhardily and wickedly have rejected the Advice of Solomon, viz. *Thine own Friend, and thy Father's Friend, forſake not*, much leſs have treated him in ſuch an ungrateful Manne; to be ſure one would think, that he might, if not loſt to all Shame, as well as Gratitude, have been content with the many Inſtances of underhanded Ill treatment he has given him, which many of the Town know of, and eſpecially that unparallelled Piece of Scurrility which he not long ſince wrote the Col—l, which I ſuppoſe he has by him ready to produce, and which is freſh in the Minds of many of the beſt among them, and which the moſt dependent on our Author do not pretend to vindicate. As to the Diſturbance which was made ſome Years ago the Author knows better than that was of the [illegible] king, and that in fact it was raiſed by one [illegible] and Hancock afterwards joined with him, in [illegible] as that which we find in your Gazette [illegible] Doubt, wrote on Purpoſe to [illegible] Voice next May Meeting. [illegible] to aſk the World, [illegible] which the [illegible] covers [illegible] that exe[illegible] attending u[illegible] and the We[illegible] to God, a[illegible] nation becoming Chriſt[illegible] at is fiery againſt England [illegible] eneſs he attends pu[illegible] in the [illegible] day, make this Cafe, tho' ſix Rod[illegible] Meeting-Houſe, to enter [illegible] Doo[illegible] me after publick Worſhip is ſhut, wit[illegible] ing which diſturbs the Devotion of the Aſſem[illegible] and ſpends the following Week in a Manner which is far from proving that he ſeeks the Honor which cometh from God."

A FRIEND TO GOOD MEN.

P. S. I believe that the Church of England has been too much increaſed by People of a contentious Spirit; but it ſeems the Rev. Gentlemen of the Church of England are doing themſelves Honour by diſcountenancing ſuch ſort of People. The beſt Way to recommend our particular Perſwaſions to the choice of others, is to prove ourſelves the real Diſciples of Chriſt, by walking as he walked.

† Suppoſed to Mean Sam[illegible] = Colonel

PHILADELPHIA, April 3

A Gentleman in Dublin, in a Letter to his Friend here, of the Second of January, mentioning the Stamp Act, ſays; "Your Reſolutions, with regard to that "extraordinary Exertion of Power, have given us "here the moſt unfeigned Satisfaction, as the Attempt "has been juſtly eſteemed a violent Invaſion of the "Britiſh Conſtitution; to the Freedom and Protection "of which every Perſon, under the Government of "Britain, has an indiſpenſable Right: And we, of Ire-"land in caſe you had tamely ſubmitted, had but a "melancholy Proſpect for the Security of our Liberties, "as the Rod of Oppreſſion would have been ſoon "brandiſhed over us. We hope the noble Stand you "have made, will be productive of every good "Effect."

Friday laſt Captain Barnes arrived here from Barbados, who informs that on the Second of laſt month, the ſnow Penn, Captain Harkies, of this place, arrived there from Briſtol, but laſt from Madeira, in four weeks, with Lord Hopton on board, who is going to make the tour of the Weſt India Iſlands; from whence his Lordſhip deſigned to viſit America, for the benefit of his health.

NEW-YORK, April 7.

Extract of a Letter from BEAUFORT, (near Charleſtown,) dated the 22d of March, 1766.

SIR,

I Did myſelf the Pleaſure of writing you yeſterday, ſince when, Capt. Bownett, of the ſhip Acton, is arrived to our houſe in ſix weeks from Briſtol: The Captain ſeems a ſedate intelligent man; he tells me the parliament had the Stamp Act under conſideration when he ſailed; that remonſtrances from All the trading towns, &c. againſt it, were preferred, and from All the manufactories; and the principal trading men from every place, were then in London, attending upon the parliament: That diſputes ran very high between the houſe of Lords and houſe of Commons; the majority of the houſe of Lords being againſt the Repeal, and a great majority of the houſe of Commons for the Repeal; That Mr. PITT ſpoke for two hours againſt the Act, and in favour of America; and a great number of copies of his ſpeech were then printing in order to be diſtributed, for which he was now more in favour with the people than ever; and that many high menacing words and expreſſions, had paſſed between him and Sir Fletcher Norton, who oppoſed the Repeal; and in ſhort, the whole nation was in an uproar about it; which, my dear friend makes well I think for us, and I hope will continue and increaſe till they force upon them the repeal of ſo horrid an Act. Capt. Brownett further ſays, that no veſſel was ſtop'd or detain'd for want of Stamps; and 'tis very certain that no ſuch thing is fear'd, for in a policy of inſurance made for us at 50s per cent. it is particularly mentioned, "*This inſurance is agreed, that in "caſe of loſs or average, that the inſurers ſhall admit "of unſtamp'd bills of lading as proof of intereſt, and "be liable for any detention or ſeizures, on account of "the ſtamp act.*"

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated laſt Thurſday.

"We have arrived this morning the brig Mansfield, Boan, from Falmouth: This veſſel left Falmouth the 4th of February, in company with Capt. Young, who arrived ſome time ago; he has brought a paper of the 30th of January; and one letter from London, dated January 30th, of which the following is an extract. "Nothing is finiſhed about the ſtamp act, but it muſt "ſoon terminate one way or other, as both houſes go "upon [illegible] till it is determined." In the public papers [illegible] remarkable: One article ſays, both houſes [illegible] except [illegible] till after eleven on Tueſday night; and [illegible] on laſt night.—This is [illegible] we have by this [illegible] that we are ſtill [illegible] ſuſpence.

[illegible] reports juſt now from Virginia [illegible] [illegible], which ſet London [illegible] of [illegible] the horrid act was repeal[illegible]

[illegible] before a thouſand ſpectators.

PORTSMOUTH, April 7.

It is with Pleaſure we can acquaint our [illegible] Sons of Liberty throughout the Continent, that the principal Inhabitants of this Town are formed into a regular Society, diſtinguiſhed by that laudable Appellation, THE SONS OF LIBERTY, the more readily to unite, on any Emergency, in Defence of their natural and conſtitutional Rights, which they are determined in Conjunction and with the Aſſiſtance of their [illegible] then, to [illegible] to the laſt Extremity.

PORTSMOUTH, April 7.

Laſt Evening a Comet was diſcovered in the Weſtern Hemiſphere a little to the N. W. of the Pleiades or Seven Stars,—it's Appearance was dim, and its Tail which was ſhort, was directed almoſt perpendicularly upwards. It ſet about a Quarter after Nine.—The Curious it is hoped will improve this Hint to farther Diſcoveries.

BOSTON, April 14

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Character in London to his Friend in this Town, dated *Jan.* 16, 1766.

I Applied laſt Saturday to General CONWAY for the Detention of this Packet, in Hopes the meeting of Parliament yeſterday, might mend the Aſpect of American affairs. It gives me the moſt ſincereſt Pleaſure that it has ſo happened——In ſhort, Adminiſtration now have their candid benevolent Views and Wiſhes for the gentle Adjuſtment of theſe unhappy Occurrences, ſupported by the authoritative Opinion of Mr. PITT, who ſpoke yeſterday at different Times for ſeveral Hours—He blamed in general the Meaſures of the late Adminiſtration—in particular he treated the Doctrine of America's being repreſented by the Parliament of Great Britain, as even *ridiculous*—He thought the Commons of theſe Kingdoms could grant Taxes in no other Capacity, than that of Repreſentatives to the whole People of Great Britain every one of whom he inſiſted to be repreſented by them—and reſerving the Right of altering his Opinion if he ſhould be convinced in the Courſe of the Debates it was erroneous; He gave it at preſent for a *full Repeal* of the STAMP ACT. By the KING's SPEECH you will find how ſtrongly a *temperate Procedure* in theſe Matters is recommended—that there remains little Doubt of our happy Iſſue to theſe diſtreſſing Occurrences, and I hope the Language and Demeanor of the Colonies will be affectionate and grateful.

= page 371

Next Friday the Merchants preſent their Petition, which will be followed by a Number of others from the Outports and manufacturing Towns.

I have alſo great Hopes that many Regulations injurious to Trade will be reſcinded—in particular, that all the Regulations for Cutters and Cuſtom Houſe Deputations will be alter'd—the extended Power of the Vice-Admiralty Courts again reduced——the Duty of Molaſſes reduced to one penny half penny, perhaps to one penny only—that foreign American Productions will be admitted free of Duty if for Exportation for Europe, and at a reaſonably higher Duty, than the Productions of our Iſlands if for your own conſumption—In ſhort, that the utmoſt Freedom will be given to the Trade of North America, except only in that pernicious Branch to the manufacturing countries of Europe, and that, I wiſh, (as I am perſuaded every good Man in America wiſhes) may be guarded by every poſſible Fence, as being in the moſt direct Line deſtructive to the beſt Intereſts of this country—My Idea reaches no farther than to the Ports of Europe North of Cape Finiſtre, excepting even from that Line to the Ports of Spain, in the Bay of Biſcay.

† vide pitts Speech pa. 403.

$$$$$ vide page 453

I hope Liberty will be granted to carry fairly and openly Fruit and Wine from Spain, Portugal and Italy under eaſy duties—ſhould theſe or the moſt material of theſe Indulgencies be granted, ſurely every honeſt man in America will join in expelling Gratitude to this Country, and in extirpating every pernicious Intercourſe with its Neighbours in Europe.

This Intelligence you will be ſo good as to communicate to all Friends. I am, &c.

Extract of a Letter from London, January 18.

"*The Aſſiduity of Doctor Franklin in endeavouring to obtain a Repeal of the Stamp Act is really aſtoniſhing. He is forever with one Member of Parliament or another, endeavouring to impreſs them [illegible] portance of the preſent Diſ[illegible] clearly [illegible] in the [illegible] Point [illegible]*

[illegible] reſpect to the re[illegible]

We hear that Colonel Robertſon is appointed Governor of Canada, and that Governor [illegible] ordered Home.

The COMET mentioned under the [illegible] Head, was laſt Thurſday Evening ſeen by ſ[illegible] in this Town, it being the firſt clear Ni[illegible] Diſco[illegible]

[illegible] ſays from re[illegible] [illegible] fitted by [illegible]

Yesterday Noon, the SONS OF LIBERTY here, received (by Express) from their BRETHREN at Newport the following most glorious Article of Intelligence, which is not in the least doubted as to its Veracity, viz.

Newport, April 12, 1766.

Gentlemen,

A Vessel which arrived here this Morning from Philadelphia brings us the glorious News of the Repeal of the STAMP-ACT;—the Account is as follows, viz

Baltimore-Town, April 5, 1766.
8 o'Clock at Night.

"Capt. Leonard Brooke arrived Yesterday in Patuxen River from Messrs. R. & J. Day and Sons, eminent Merchants in London, trading to this Province, who write Mr. George Maxwell, of the 8th of Feb. 1766. —And inclosed is a Copy of a Letter from Mr. Maxwell, who is a Gentleman of Veracity and Character, and may be credited, and is as follows.

Benedict in *Maryland, April* 4, 1766.

'Capt. Brooke is arrived, but hath bro't 'no Prints.— Messrs. R. & J. Day and 'Sons write to me of the 8th of February 'in the following Words, viz. "We sincerely "congratulate you on the REPEAL of the "STAMP-ACT, which (thanks to GOD) "is just now Resolved by a great Majority "in Parliament."—

The Captain of the above Vessel, who is a Person of undoubted Veracity, informs us that the Intelligence arrived at Philadelphia last Monday Morning an Hour before he sailed; that the Bells were then ringing, and that the Gentlemen of the City gave entire Credit to the NEWS——

A Packet was to sail for New-York in three Days after Capt. Brook, so that a Confirmation of the above important News may be hourly expected.

Friday last the ancient and honourable Artillery Company made Choice of the Rev. Mr. *John Brown* of Hingham, to preach the Sermon at the Anniversary of the Election of Officers for that Company on the first Monday in June next.

On Monday the 7th Instant died at Barnstable, Mrs. REBECCA OTIS, Consort of JOSEPH OTIS, Esq; and Daughter of the late JOHN STURGIS, Esq; A Lady whose exemplary Piety and amiable Disposition, procured her the Esteem of all her Acquaintance.

It has been desired of us to give a Hint, that People would keep in Mind when the general Illumination takes place, that there are a Number of Stores and Shops, in the Chambers whereof are great Quantities of Paper, Woollen and other Goods, and it would be very hazardous to have Candles in said Stores;—that the Windows of such, as also of those who are not able to be at the Expence, may not be mark'd out for any Resentment.

HARTFORD, *in Connecticut, April* 7. *Last Thursday Morning, about Two o'Clock, a small Shock of an* EARTHQUAKE *was felt by several Persons in this Town. It was so violent at New Haven, that it shook the Sashes of the firm Brick College and other solid Buildings. It was attended with a Noise resembling distant Thunder. A Person who was abroad at the Time, says the Noise came from the North and departed southerly.*

The Selectmen have received with [illegible] *from* Maryland—That the Re- [illegible] on the 8th of *February* re- [illegible] Parliament; and as soon [illegible] what an Act for this [illegible] formalities, there will fix [illegible]

[illegible] out of the Shop of the [illegible] near the White Horse Tavern, South End, [illegible] two Beaver Hats, supposed to be stolen. [illegible] ious Person offering the same for Sale, it is [illegible] may be stopt. Any one who can give In- [illegible] so that the Person who took them may [illegible], shall be well rewarded. [illegible]
LAZAR [illegible] of all Sorts [illegible]

We hear from Frederick, that a few Days ago the Hon. Brigadier Ruggles being with a Number of Men whom he had employed to fell some Trees, one of the Trees falling sooner than expected, struck the Brigadier before he could get out of the Way, whereby he was greatly bruis'd, and had several Ribs broke, as also one of his Arms in two Places.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated March 31.

—— "Yesterday arrived here the Egmont armed Snow, Lieut. Graham, sent out Express by the Lords of the Admiralty last October, and had got on our Coast, but lost her Main mast, and was forced to bear away to Antigua to refit.—She has brought a Packet to Lord Colvill, and is to sail in two Days to General Gage and then directly to London; that were her Orders; but what is in the Dispatches has not yet transpired."——

Another Letter from Halifax, says, "We have Advice from Newfoundland, that the French are fortifying St. Peters; and it is tho't that some of the Ships in the Harbour will proceed there to enquire into the Matter."

Another Letter says, "The Men of War are all now fitting out, and to be ready for the Sea in 24 Hours Notice."

CANDLES from 4 to 20 to the Pound, fit for Illumination, to be Sold by *Shubael Hewes* next House Northward of the Governor's.

To be Sold very cheap,—A well-built Sloop, about 70 *Tons Burthen, between* 4 & 5 *Years old; suitable for Whale Fishery or Coasting, and a prime Sailor: Inquire of the Printers.*

TO BE SOLD,

A Large convenient Dwelling House in *Haverhill*, within 10 Rods of the Meeting House, with three Rooms and a Shop upon a Floor, with a Warehouse and Barn, a large Garden, and a good Well of Water, suitable for a Trader. For further Particulars, inquire of

Benjamin Harrod, of *Boston*, or
Peter Page, of *Haverhill*.

WHEREAS the proprietors of the township formerly granted by the Great and General Court to *Jonathan Powers* and others, lying back of *North-Yarmouth*, in the county of *Cumberland*, (called *New-Boston*) at their meeting (legally warned) on the 10th of December last, voted that the sum of *five pounds* be laid as a tax on each right in the township, to be paid by each proprietor in one month from that time, to defray the charge of building and finishing the mills in the said township, and paying off the arrears of the propriety. And whereas some of the proprietors are still delinquent in paying the said tax, and some former taxes:

THESE are therefore to notify such delinquent proprietors, and all others, That the rights of those persons (who are delinquent in paying said tax, and any former taxes) or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the same, with contingent charges, will be sold at publick vendue at the British Coffee House in *Boston, New England*, on the seventh Day of *May* next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon. The rights that are delinquent are those that belong to the following lots in the first division, *viz.*

N°. 1 belonging to *Joseph Calef*
9 —— to *Isaac Mills*
11 —— to *Gersham Williams*
17 —— to *Joseph Calef*
19 —— to *Joseph Calef*
21 —— to *Samuel Hewes's* Heirs
23 —— to *Thomas Oxnard's* Heirs
21 —— to *John Beveridge*
28 —— to *Jonathan Powers's* Heirs
30 —— to *Samuel Hewes's* Heirs
46 —— to *Joseph Calef*
53 —— to *Samuel Hewes's* Heirs
55 —— to *Henry Price*
59 —— to *Job Bro[illegible]'s* Heirs
63 —— to *William* and *James Jackson*

Boston, April *Joshua Henshaw* } Committee
3 *John Ruddock* } of
Thomas Gray } Proprietors

We the Subscribers [illegible] *appointed* [illegible] *Proprietors* [illegible] *Day hereof to bring in their* [illegible] *ove their Debts. We hereby notify said* [illegible] *that we will attend that Business on the last* [illegible] *of this Instant April, and on the last Wednesday of the five next ensuing Months, at the House of Mr.* Thomas Somerville, *Innholder in* Salem, *from* [illegible] *o'Clock Afternoon, until Six. of said Days.*

Salem, 8th April 1766.
John Nutting.
Nathan Goodale.

To be Sold by *William Maxwell*, *in King-Street*—*Velvet Corks, Cyder, Rum and old Jamaica and Cane Spirits; Brandy, Wine; Loaf and Brown Sugars; and sundry other Ditto's, cheap for Cash.*

All Persons indebted to *James Buffum* on Notes of Hand or Book Debts, are desired to make speedy Payment, or they may expect to be sued next *June*; which they may prevent, by paying what is due, and very much oblige their Friend.

Salem, April 5. 1766. JAMES BUFFUM.

The 3d of *April* Instant, came to the Barn of the Subscriber in *Lyn*, a black hip'd Roan Mare, with the Saddle and Bridle on, the Saddle was old, with a blue Housen, and an old Hatt tied to the Saddle.—Whoever has lost the said Mare, by applying to the Subscriber, and paying Charges, may have her again. JOHN HAWKES.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next.

BROAD Cloths, Kerseys, Whiteoys, Cambletts, Tammies, Irish Hollands, Checks, Bed-Tickens, Chints, figur'd Cottons, Lawns, Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Mens Hose, Stone Buckles, Buttons, Seals, &c. &c. some Wearing Apparel, Silver Watches, &c. &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Housho'd, viz. Mehogany & Black Walnut Chair Frames, Mehogany Rule Joint Tables, Tea Tables, Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the Newest Auction-Room, opposite the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;

Next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings;

BROAD Cloth, Plushes, Thicksets, Coverlids, stript and plain Callimanco, stript Cambletts, Hollands, Checks, Bedtic, Handkerchiefs, Tablecloths, capuchin Silk, printed cottons, Men and Womens Hose, Shoes, Writing Paper, Candles by the Box, Books, Stock Locks, Wearing Apparel, Housho'd Furniture, &c.

N. B. Silver Watches, and a good Piece Allamode at private Sale.

At the New Auction-Room now kept by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

To morrow, Wednesday and Friday.

To begin at Eleven o'Clock, A. M. each Day.

IRISH Linnens, Checks, Chinces, Callicoes, Lawns, Muslin, silk and worsted Jacket and Breeches Patterns, silk Hose, sewing Silk, blue Cut Velvet, red Plush, Kerseys and Broad Cloths, check Handkerchiefs, Writing Paper, Mens Shoes, a Silver Watch, Watch Chains and Seals, Stone Broaches, Gold and Silver Lace; and a great Variety of other Articles—Several Crates of Liverpool Ware.

☞ A Black Velvet Coat, a laced Jacket, three red Cloth Ridinghoods, a black Silk Petticoat, Marble Slabs and New-England Sole Leather at private Sale.

To be Sold at Publick Vendue,

By John Harris,

Next Door to the Red Lyon;

This Evening, and Next Thursday Evening;

R *Atteens, Kerseys, Shallons, 7 8 and 9* [illegible] *Irish Linnens, Garlix, Checks, Lawns* [illegible] *Linnen Handkerchiefs, Men and Womens* [illegible] *Plush, Buttons, Caps, Hatts, Feather Beds* [illegible] *Pictures under Glass, Looking Glasses, Tables,* [illegible]

CUSTOM HOUSE, *Boston, April* [illegible] ENTR[illegible]
[illegible] *and Moses* [illegible] *from Cu[illegible]*
[illegible] *and Rogers* [illegible] *alifax*
[illegible] *Freeman and* [illegible] *field from Gr[illegible]*
[illegible] *from Gr[illegible]*

OUTWARD BOUN[illegible]
[illegible] *Rhode Island.*
[illegible] *for Maryland* [illegible] *Ro-*
[illegible]

[illegible] *in the Town of Boston, since last,*
Eight Whites. NO[illegible]
Baptiz'd in the several Churches.

High Water at Boston, for this pre[illegible]

Monday,	30 m. aft. 3	Friday,	41 m. aft. 6
Tuesday,	17 m. aft. 4	Saturday	21 m. aft. 7
Wednesday	8 m. aft. 5	Lord's-day,	10 m. aft. 8
Thursday,	54 m. aft. 5		☽'s Age 17 Day, 1 Mo.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1766.

Vide the Act page 53.